THE VARIOUS CANDIDATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 24.—It is expected that many Republican Representatives will arrive in Washington in the course of the next twenty-four hours, and that by Tuesday night a large majority of them will be on the ground. The struggle over the elective offices of the House of Representatives, which is already a spirited one, will then be more lively than ever New candidates for the several offices are springing up almost daily, but there is a general impression that the men who will fill the offices of clerk, sergeant-atarms, doorkeeper and chaptain respectively are already on the ground and hard at work.

The contest over the clerkship promises to be more lively and the contest over the clerkship promises to be more lively and hard at work.

contest over the clerkship promises to be nore lively and interesting than that for either of offices. During his long service in the House of Representatives, which covered a period of twenty years, General Henderson formed many friendships among his fellow-members. was chairman in the List Congress, and ne naturally improved his opportunities so that he is well and favorably known in all those regions where the needs of internal commerce have reimprovement of rivers and harbors. This fact naturally helps him in his present contest. He is, moreover, a man of high character and sturdy integrity, and enjoys the respect and esteem of everybody who knows him. No candidate could desire more loyal and zealous supporters than the men who follow the Henderson banner and who will carry the fight to a finish in the Repub-

The second color with the color of the color

Commission has issued a preliminary report on the income and expenditures of railways in the United States for the last fiscal year. The report includes erations of 164,529 miles of line, or 92 per cent of the total mileage in the United States. the total mileage in the United States. The gross earnings are \$1,055.022.833 of which \$253.035.732 was from passenger service, \$881,022,588 from freight service and \$25,217,565 was other carnings from operation, covering earnings from te-egraph, car mileage, balanch, switching charges, etc. The operating expenses were \$677,577,655, leaving not earnings of \$255,855,218, as compared with not earnings of \$225,123,670 for the same roads in 1894.

Reduced to a mileage basis, gross earnings were



contracts early and getting the advantage laces in the homes of our patrons that our

A RUG FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

A bit of their richness beautifies any room. There is no line of goods on which comparison of values will be more interesting than on these. They are of ever sort and size, so will fit any room. Novelties in great variety at tempting prices.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CASH OR CREDIT OWPERTHWAIT &G 104, 106 and 108 West 14 . St. NEAR 6TH AV. Stocklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Pulton O

BUY MILLER "LAMPS."

ELEGANT DESIGNS, BEAUTIFUL FINISHES.

The best lamp made-up-to-date in every respect.

EDWARD MILLER & CO., { Manufacturers. 28 and 30 West Broadway, and 66 Park Place, New-York. D'For cool weather buy a "Miller" oil heater.

JAPAN'S REMARKABLE ARMY. ITS DISCIPLINE AND SOLDIERLY BEARING AS-TONISHED ALL FOREIGN OFFICERS-

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT'S REPORT. The report is that of Captain G. Eillott, of the Marine Corps, who commanded the American force at Scoul, Corea, at the outbreak of hostilities, and who later had under his command the guard that was held in readiness for service at the United States Legation at Peking. Captain Elliott's report says in part:
"The quiet, soldierly discipline of the Japanese

troops astonished all foreign officers who had the opportunity of observing them while disembarking, on the march, occupying camps near, or while billeted in cities not their own. In 1870, in obedience to an edict of the Mikado, the Diamios mustered their Samuri and each and all of the 2,000 300 here-lisoldiers of Japan laid by their swords in a day

J. G. Walker, Washington, S. Russell, Middletown, E. C. Lemmon, Louisville, C. Lemmon, Louisville, S. Russell, Middletown, C. H. M. Chase, Syramise, C. Hoyt, Charlestown, N. H. J. Sargent & wife, Buston, W. H. Allen, Philadelphia, W. H. Allen, Philadelphia, BROADWAY CENTRAL

Steign & wife, Boaton.
H. Dow. Portland. Me.
E. Govan, Giasgow.
Scotland.
J. M. Meredith, Roston.
D. D. Casement, Painesville,
Ohio.
P. Agnew & wife, Chi-Scotland.
F. M. Lauzer, Guatemaia.
S. C. Kimball, Tacoma.
Wash.
R. H. Fleming, Chicago.
H. S. Chase & wife, Lacomal N. H.
G. Mather, San Francisco.
E. Campbell & wife.
Latimore, Company of the Company

Braitfort, Canada,
C. Strathdee & family,
Brantfort, Canada,
C. Wright, Boise City,
Idasho,
W. S. Elery & wife, NewHaven.

BRUNSWICK.
Mrs. J. Whittaker,
Louis
Miss J. Whittaker,
Louis
Miss J. Whittaker,
J. S. Wadeworth, Geneseo,
J. A. Wright & Wife, Montreal,
C. W. Bedmond, Davids

PARK AVENUE

J. A. Wright & wife, Most treal.

C. W. Redmond, Dublin, C. M. Moore, Jamestown, W. Collie, Norfolk, Va.

J. N. Monson, Hoston, A. B. Roberton, Auckland, G. Wright, fr. Pittsburg, Mrs. E. C. M. Johnson, Philadelphia,

F. Van Bruyeset, Brussels, Belgium.

Belgium.

Belgium.

GHASEY.

W. M. Baldwin, Chicago.
J. P. Lane & wife, Elmira.
B. A. Maeffe, Midiothian.
Scotland.
P. C. Steacy, Proceedile, Conn.
U. Trimble, Cedarhurst, Long Island.
Miss Ida Scott, Vancouver, P. C.

R. A. Macfie, Midiotman,
Scotland, New-London,
W. S. Eakin, New-London,
Mrs. J. Tod, Youngstown,
Ohio.
P. Loeh & wife, Philadelphia.
L. W. Pitcher, Chicago.
C. Hamilton, Boston.
Miss Wheeler, Washington,
Miss Wheeler, Washington,
Miss Wheeler, Washington,
Miss Wheeler, Washington,
STURTEVANT.

T. Knowlton, Boston,
H. Cartwright, Rochester,
H. Hart, Cleveland,
Mende, Buffaio,
Parker, Chicago,
H. Whitney, Boston,
H. Whitney, Boston,
H. J. Foster & wife, Philadelphia, Activity, Philadelphia, L. Parker, Chicago, W. H. Whitney, Boston,

W. H. Whitney, Boaton,
GRAND.

W. F. L. Warwick, Massillon Onio.
H. M. Hart, Philadelphia.
W. B. McMillan, Princeton.
Lieutenant H. M. Rewe,
West Point.
J. L. Corsaw, Hartford.
HOFFMAN.
J. R. Pease, London.
W. F. McCormick Levisville.

H. J. Foster & Wite, Final deliphia.
C. F. Gonhold, Philadelphia.
D. Jennings & wife, New-Orleans.
WALDORF.
Rt. Rev. C. C. Grafton,
Fond du Lac.
Dr. C. E. Cameron, Montreal.
D. Browne, Montana.
VIII.

WORK OF THE POSTOFFICE.

MR. WILSON MAKES HIS FIRST ANNUAL

DECESSORS AS TO SECOND-CLASS RATES AND

last two years and disappointed the estimates of his predecessor, extended far enough into the fiscal deficiency occurred in the first quarter of the year, and since then the revenues of the Department have reflected, he says, the general returning of

prosperity to the country.

He mentions the gross abuse of second-class rates of postage as the chief cause of the yearly deficit in postal revenues. He repeats and indorses the recommendations of his predecessors, Bissell and Wanamaker, for an amendment of the law in regard to the transportation of second-class matter,

and says:

It is the estimate of the Department that two-thirds in weight of all the matter carried in the mails is, under existing laws and classifications, carried as second-class matter, at the rate of one cent a pound, where it is not actually carried postage free. The aggregate weight of second-class matter in the year 1894 was 299,00,000 pounds. During the last year it increased to over 312,000,000, a growth of over 12,000,000 pounds. Deducting the weight of that which is known as "county free," being the matter which is circulated among subscribers free of postage in the respective counties of publication, estimated to be 46,820,185 pounds there remained 255,314,382 pounds, which returned, at the rate of one cent per pound, a revenue of \$2,63,143,85. The average cost to the Department of transporting and handling this matter is estimated at eight cents per pound.

Speaking of the extension of Civil Service rules to letter-carriers, he says:

to letter-carriers, he says:

An indispensable basts of good service has been laid by placing the carrier force under the Civil Service system, and no efforts should be apared by the Department to insure a high morale in this force, and to familiarize the idea among individual carriers that, as they enter the service by the merit system alone, so likewise they remain in it by no tenure but that of the faithful and efficient discharge of duty, which demands self-respect and honorable living. It is inevitable that a few individuals here and there should interpret this stability of employment as a personal privilege, encouraging slovenly service and insubordination to superior officers, rather than a reform based on considerations of a better public service; and such instances have occurred and will doubtless continue to occur, even after the full meaning of the Civil Service system is understood and accepted. But it is gratifying to report that, as a whole, and by such overwhelming predominance as to make the exception more prominent, the army of letter-carriers is alert, faithful, efficient and honorable.

The Postmaster-General desires Civil Service to letter-carriers, he says:

stock of money in the principal countries of the world. He places the stock of gold at \$4,085,809,600. reviews in his report the monetary legislation and monetary system of the United States beginning with the "coinage scheme," submitted to Congress by Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, on January 15, 1782, and makes an analysis of the reand coinage system, was based.

Mr. Preston says that while Hamilton's convictions inclined him to the gold standard, if only one metal was to constitute the full legal-tender currency of the country, the expediency and necessity of providing the country with a sufficient amount of currency, which he between could not be furnished at the time by the use of gold alone, induced him to recommend the double standard, at a fixed ratio in coinage between the two metals. Hamilton's reasons for preferring gold if only one metal were employed was that gold was less liable to variations of value than silver. When Hamilton wrote, the single gold standard had not been adopted by monetary legislation in any country, and was not made the basis of the monetary system in England until a quarter of a century liter, and its adoption by the United States in 172 would have encountered almost insuperable obstacles, as there was little or no gold in circulation, so silver had to be retained and gold added to it to give a sufficient currency for the needs of the country.

Mr. Preston states that the real demonetization of silver took place in 183, when the weight of the divisional coins was reduced about 7 per cent. This was not an accident or oversight. It was expressly declared in the House of Representatives that the intention was "to make gold the sole standard of value in large transactions, and silver subservient to it for small ones."

The act of 1872 was only nominal, and conformed the law to the actual monetary condition, so far as the metallic currency of the United States was concerned, that had existed for nearly a quarter of a century. He states that the currency laws of the United States since 1873 are not only inconsistent, but contradictory, obstructive of each other's operation and mutually destructive.

He says that on January 1, 1879, the date of the resumption of specie payments, the only currency, except coin certificates required to be redeemed in gold coin, was the 1345,51,615 legal-tender notes then outstanding, which the then Secretary of the Treasury was of the onlinon that a gold re tions inclined him to the gold standard, if only

Announcement ====

After several months of the most diligent preparation, the GORHAM Company have completed their Holiday arrangements and invite an inspection of the results as shown in the great variety of Christmas Gifts in Solid Silver, now on exhibition at their establishment. For Beauty and Originality of Design, Exquisite Workmanship and Variety of Price and Purpose, as well as Magnitude, it is believed that this display will prove to be of surpassing interest.

GORHAM Mfg. Co. Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

of July 14, 1820. Of these notes there were outstanding on November 1, 1895, \$141,692,280, making the total Government obligations as to money \$487,773,296, redeemable on presentation. Aside from these there were outstanding on November 1, 1895, \$232,462,295 in silver certificates, and as the act of July 14, 1890, declared it "to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law," there was a total of \$811,225,332, resting on the basis of the gold reserve of \$190,000,000, and in order to maintain the parity between the two metals the Government has been compelled to borrow \$162,000,000 in gold within the last two years.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

A TASK FOR ENGINEERS.

IN THE DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH BUILDINGS THEY SHOULD HAVE A

Sir: May I ask for a little space in your columns on a question of public interest? High buildings for all purposes, as they are now being constructed, the whole, or the larger part, of all loads to come on the building. This framework is covered with brick, stone or other material, both for appearance changes. The foundations of such buildings, owing to the great loads imposed, are complicated, and

struction more generally for the last twenty-five years, in bridges, roofs and similar structures. During that time, and before, but not as rapidly, there has been constant development in structures of this class—so much so, in fact, that a structure is likely to show in itself, with close approximation, the time of its construction. Comparatively recently problems that tax the best engineering resources.

not being employed by the contractor) architects and engineers acting conjointly. In the majority contractor. Depending on how the work is whether by the job, or by the pound or quantity, it is either cut down to the last limit consistent with its temporarily standing up, or unnecessary quantity is lumped in on the cheaper parts of the work. There are honorable exceptions, but the conditions tend toward these results. It is the contractor's business to make what profit he fairly

ne is not also an engineer. The professions of engineering and architecture are intrinsically different, spite the popular idea that they are alike. An architect is required to know the general principles of construction. The predominating element of his training is, however, to the end of producing the correct and harmonious in form. The foremost school of architecture is the Ecole des Beaux Arts. school of architecture is the Ecole des Beaux Arts. An efficient architect requires to be a man of the highest ability. To achieve success in his profession is to gain great and deserved distinction. The engineer's training is prosale. He must confine himself rigidily to economy to design for strength, and at the same time to get the most out of given material. He has to make an exhaustive study of the laws of forces, of the strength of materials, and of what they will bear without deterioration, of the nature of soirs, of stability under varying conditions. In these days it is required of him to give four or more years of hard work to a technical course of study, then a number of years to the obtaining of experience and judgment, before he can count himself fit to satisfactorily solve the problems given him.

indeed a man and involved in its stable and construction, assumed that the New-York building laws assumed that the line of they do to a limited

time to solve the problems involved in its stable and lasting construction.

It is assumed that the New-York building laws guard against unsafe buildings. They do to a limited extent only. In the light of present development, these laws are antiquated. With much that is good leafter, in as far as they relate to iron construction, for inctance, they are inadequate and in some things absurd. There are practically no requirements for quality of fron. The only test given is that of testing in finished eleces as they go into the structure, the permissible test load being twice what the piece is designed to carry. This method of testing in failshed eleces as they go into the structure, the permissible test load being twice what the piece is designed to carry. This method of testing has long been discarded by engineers, because it tells little, and may be positively injurious in that it may strain the material beyond its clusted limit. In the building laws cast-fron in columns is taken at twice the visite of wrought fron, and not far from twice the visite of wrought fron, and not far from twice the visite of wrought fron, and not far from twice the visite of wrought fron, and not far from twice the visite of steel. It is known that cast-iron when tested in perfect specimens will give a much greater value in compression than wrought-fron or steel, it is also known that it is next to imposeible to make sure of obtaining a perfect large casting, in the shape of a closed column, as no inspection short of practical destruction of the column will show had den bowholes or honeycombing that may exist, not to speak of difference in quality of the iron in different parts of the casting. For these reasons cast-iron has come to be consciered as totally unreliable for columns.

The building laws make little or no provision for tranverse or lateral stability, but there is no attention given to insuring it. There are likely to be given more or less lateral stability, but here is no attention given to insuring it. There are likely to

Beecham's pills for constipation 100 and 250. Get the book at your druggist's and

Annual sales . soro than 6,000 000 boxes.

relative to the Ambassadorial advice given to the American missionaries by Minister Terrell that they First, I want to know whether the presence of the missionaries would not be of advantage to their converts and other Christians, in view of the policy

Armenians only, and, further, if the Americans cannot make a single convert of the Mahometans, should they leave their stations and think of returning after the troubles are over, I would like to

Again, let me ask whether the persecution and the continuous invasion of these apparently death-predestined people by the brutes and enemies of the Man of Nazareth and His followers do not reveal the faithfuiness of Armenians, who are martyrs in the true sense of the word of God? The inviolable missionaries, who are in no degree of danger, can afford to stay and should stay by their posts and exert their influence as Americans, at least to stay the hands of the Turk to leave a few Armenians for the missionaries to try their hands on for the end of this year at least. If the worst comes to the worst, the missionaries should consider it a special glory to have written on their crowns the word "martyr," even at the expense of disobeying the advice of Mr. Terrell, who is overanxious. The subjects of other powers who are exposed to a greater danger do receive full protection.

exposed to a greater danger do receive full protection.

As a naturalized American citizen, I want to know why the United States cannot afford to protect its citizens without asking them to vacate their homes and leave their work. It is amazing to see that the representatives of the less powerful Powers did not discover such a refuge, but dared to protect their subjects where they are. Does not the action of the French Ambassador put us to shame, when he declared to the Sublime Porte that when the first Frenchman is hurt Alexandretta would be taken, together with the head of the Governor? As an American, I doubt whether Mr. Terrell's patriotism is sufficient to represent us among the most insignificant power of Europe, and I further suggest that if the Prophet Mahomet, through his Suitan, is acting on Mr. Terrell as he did on Alexander Webb, it is time that a thorough Christian follower should represent Christian America. ABU BEN ADAM.

THE PROPER USE OF THE PLAZA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

guide, philosopher and friend for more than fifty

I have just been looking through my dictionaries to find the meaning of the word plaza. I do not I always supposed the word meant a public squar which embodied some ornamentation, or something pleasant to look at, etc. Now the idea of calling tion or the street in front of it a thing of that steam railroad a thing of beauty. The present piece of the street called the Plaza is simply a place to go to as quick as you can and get away from a little quicker, if possible,

Amid a lot of talk about private corporations, etc., you completely ignore the rights of the people whose rights you want some public-spirited citizen to protect by getting out an injunction. tell us what the Bridge, the surface cars

Pray tell us what the Bridge, the surface cars and streets are made for. Are they not made for purposes of transit? Is it not within the dictates of common sense to make the transit as cheaply and conveniently as possible?

I have lived in Brooklyn thirty-six years. About every day of my life, except Sunday, I use the surface cars to go to Fulton Ferry. In the morning when the cars pass Sands-st. three-fourths and more get out and walk over to the Bridge, often through mud, slush, rain, passing vehicles and cars. In the evening it is confusion worse confounded. Have not the millions of people who take the surface cars as much right to be accommodated with convenient access to the Bridge as those who take the elevated cars?

Take a vote of those who ride in the surface

convenient access to the Bridge as those who take the elevated cars? Take a vote of those who ride in the surface cars whose destination is the Bridge and nine hundred and ninety-nine in every thousand would say switch off the cars at Tiliary-st, and let them go straight through Liberty-st, to and alongside under cover to the Bridge entrance, just as the engineers wish or have plauned.

What the people demand is that the Brooking Heights Britirond shall run their cars to the Bridge and get about it as quickly as possible. The Brooklynites will work this thing out all right and when it is finished and some of you move over here and trave; on the cars a little while you will say we have done it well.

Brooklyn, Nov. 11, 1895.

(The Tribune has steadily maintained that the surface cars should run directly to the Bridge, but it fails utterly to see why the costly Plaza but it is not too late to accomplish it now. The Plana was purchased and Liberty-st. widened for a definite purpose, which emphatically was not to afford easier means for surface railway cars to reach the Bridge, -Ed.l

ANOTHER SUFFERER FROM GAS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The unterance of "A Sufferer," appearing in your paper of this date, cannot seem overwrought to his neighbors who have shared allke in the wakeful and sickening nights occasioned by the stench
of gas, which is becoming almost a nightly nuisance. In this season of reform surely the health
of the citizens of New-York should be as great a
consideration as the morals; and I beg of you
through your paper to incite the Board of Health
to a correction of this nulsance.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1815. to his neighbors who have shared alike in the wake-

MORE BALLOT-LAW SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I noticed in your issue of Monday last a

letter suggesting certain improvements in the ballot law. I think the idea of providing rubber stamps instead of lead pencils for marking the crosses on the ballots is a good one, as it would tend to in-crease the difficulty of marking a ballot for idenerence to independent candidates suggested to me another way in which ballots might be marked for identification without violating any law now in force. Suppose that some official at a politic place wishes to know that a certain voter supported James Brown for the office of Recorder, but cares little or nothing for the rest of the ticket. He can agree with the voter to write in the name Thomas Williamson, as that of an independent candidate for the Assembly, and can even agree on some peculiarity in the handwriting.

I believe that in Canada the method of voting is somewhat similar to our own, but as all candidates must be publicly nominated a week before election, their names are all printed on the ballots. If it be said that such a system would restrict the voter's liberty of choice. I answer that I cannot see how it would prevent the nomination of any one having the ghost of a chance to be elected, and if there be in the very nature of things any reason

for leaving all voters absolutely free in this respond to the first or second Tuesday in November, does not seem illogical to make that day nominated day, and have the voting dope a week or a for night later.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1895.

THE UNITED STATES AND ARMENIA. A CALL FOR CO-OPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN POWERS IN BRINGING THE TURK

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: History is the tribunal of God. said Hegel. The Great Judge is bringing the Turk to justice, and the whole world, with a pa'pitating heart, is watching the process. The witnesses invited are the Christian Governments, and they are, after some hesitation, going to the court. Should the United States, as one of the great Christian Powthe true nature and the deeper connections of the Armeno-Turkish crists, and to come to a suggestion as to the official line which should be adopted by

When the Ottoman Power gave obvious signs of decline, a revival of the Islamic faith started in the crad'e of Mahometanism—Arabia—and from there it propagated itself throughout the Mosiem world. As the process of reducing the domain of Islam by Christian conquests advanced, and the contact of the Christian with the Moslem world became closer, the Mahometan reaction grew stronger in proportion. The aim of the movement was to reway to recover the expansive power and glory of ments of Wahabism in Arabia and Syria, of Babism in Persia, and of Senoossism in Africa. Hence, also, the Moslem insurrections in India, China, Afghanistan and Arabia. This last country is at present the hotbed of the re-actionary spirit, and opposed flercely to the claims of the Turkish Sultans to the title of Caliph, notwithstanding the fact that the present Sultan, Abdul Hamid, is heart and soul devoted to the reactionary movement, without being himself of the 'the Prophet.'

Not all Moslems follow the great retrogradrent. Out of it some Turks are being agitated, mostly in Constantinople, respecting whom impor-Turks are the party known as "the Young Turkish party," sometimes called "the Liberal," gressive," "the Constitutionalist." In these epithets to the Turkish party, Christians do not suspect how subjective a notion they substi-tute for the reality. Turkey, especially Constan-tinople, being the most prominent point of Islam that has come to continuous and often violent friction with European civilization, some Turks have come to develop the spirit of nationality to the detriment of their religious faith. Midhat Pacha was the foremost member of this comparatively weaker party, and his abortive constitution the last embodiment of the "progressive"

ridiculously superficial, illusory thing. Some of the "Young Turks" believe that the constitutional system of government in Europe is a cause, or the the point of childishness. They wofully fail to comprehend the great complexity of the factors, and the powerful Christian factor, of the Western glorious civilization.

The other consideration that leads them in their "progressive" movement is even less progressive. Every time that an impending catastrophe threatens the Ottoman Empire, the "Progressives" manage to make a show, now by a "Hatt." now by a constitutional scheme, in order to mislead the judg-ment of Europe and get a new lease of existence. As soon as the danger is averted, their "liberal"

ardor is cooled down.

Vain as is the magic attempt of the Yowng Turks to create the fruit where the tree has not been and cannot be planted, they have incurred the hostility of their co-religionists and are treated by Sultan Hamid as heretics. And heretics they are. The

of their co-religionists and are treated by suitan Hamid as heretics. And heretics they are. The dea of a Parliament limiting the absolutism of the Caliph is an anti-Islamic, irreligious notion. Hamid in his capacity of Pope instituted some sort of inquisition and executed a great number of Turks who professed, or were suspected to profess, such infidel notions. He thus purified his church. He purified, also, the administration of his Empire by purging it of all the Christian elements formerly introduced under European pressure.

There was one more step, the most gigantic one, to be taken and that was the elimination of the Armenian danger. This Christian race was a European rival, or becoming so, in the very bosom of Turkey, and not only disturbed by its greater industry and progressiveness the ease of the Osmanlis, but offered to the American missions a basis of operation against Islam, and to Europe fresher grounds for diplomatic intervention in Turkey. In carrying out the colossal scheme of exterminating the Armenians, Hamid deceived the European rowers by promises and false compilances as long as he could, and now he is openly defying them. No Sultan had ever carried the Califal dignity to such contemptuous heights in his treatment of the great Christian States. From his haughtlest height Hamid treated recently the United States, too, when he demanded the withdrawal of the American missionaries from Sassoun, where they were engaged in a purely charitable, absolutely lawful, work of feeding and clothing the surviving victims of the great massacre.

Hamid is a zealous, typical representative of the

Hamid treated recently the United States, too, when he demanded the withdrawal of the American missionaries from Sassoun, where they were engaged in a purely charitable, absolutely lawful, work of feeding and clothing the surviving victims of the great massacre.

Hamid is a zealous, typical representative of the orthodox reform party, devoted altogether to the interests of Islamic renaissance—a shrewd diplomat, a hero, that is, from the Mahometan point of view. Let it be well understood that the recent unspeakable enormities are not at all the outcome of Sultan Hamid's personal policy, as some have supposed. It would be impossible for him to initiate such a policy and continue it twenty years were it not in perfect harmony with the views and wishes of the immense majority of the Turks. Of course, he made use of official measures calculated to inflame the religious ardor of the lower classes, somewhat cooled down by the campaign of 187, and by persisting in that direction he succeeded in rousing their fanaticism to the highest pitch of flerceness. The result is what we begin to see, a complete oward balance between violence of feeling and real strength, and an accelerated gliding toward the abyss.

No, Mahometan power cannot be regenerated by a return to its primitive state, nor can it harmonize itself with Christian institutions. No fall of ruler, no "Hatt," no party agitation, no surface change of any sort whatever can avail, it has run its full course of evolution, and is suick in an impossible situation, out of which it can be led only by the Christian Powers.

And that is what the nations are invited by the Great Judge to do. To that end their naval forces are being concentrated near the great Moslem capital. They are not going merely to punish those who have been the curse of humanity, but to save the Moslem world by humiliating its head to enter "at the straight gate" into "the narrow way, which leaded unto Her."

It would be therefore a huge mistake to minimize the Armeno-Turkish difficulty to the propor

President of the Armenian Patriotic Alliano. New-York, Nov. 18, 1895.

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER TO LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of the 17th inst. H. Sidney Everett asks you to call my attention to the letter written by Edward Everett to President Lincoln under date of November 20, 1863. I want to thank Mr. Everett through your columns for showing thus clearly the real origin of the enthusiasm

falsely attributed to Mr. Everett on the occasion of the Gettysburg speech. This letter, however, contradicts nothing which my father has stated in his "Recollections," but proves conclusively that Mr. Everett expressed to Mr. Lincoln his admiration for the first time in a private letter and not on the platform, as was published by the President's tardy culosists.

The evident object of Mr. Everett's letter to Mr. Lincoln was to thank the President for a courtesy. The evident object of Mr. Everett's letter to Mr. Lincoln was to thank the President for a courtesy shown to Mr. Everett's daughter, and it was most natural to say some courteous thing about the part of the programme furnished by the President. In doing so Mr. Everett made a very happy comparison of his own elaborate speech with the simple one of Mr. Lincoln. The letter is a useful addition to history, but it leaves the subject which its publication intended to attack substantially as it found it.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1835.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. November Brides will appreciate it

more than anything else. 45 WEST 23D ST.